THE TENISO HAMILTON COME BOOK THE EVENOLTHE BLACK CHOOK-Gov Publicant

THE PENNORS WALL CHES TROUPS LESS AND THE PARTY OF THE PA THIS TAXABLE TO MAILT OF TO MARKY. Me forter William Re. Forderic R. bosson, Ma John Given Mr. Charles Fings, Rice Ma Letter Decuryer Mrs. Version

THIS TVENING MASTER OF FAVERSWOOD, Mr. O-

THIS AFTER CONT. DONCERT BY DODWORTH'S FULL

KEWAGEK HUNET OF ANATOMY.
THE WASHINGTON TWINS APATOMICAL COLLECTION
On daily from the m. to 10 p. m.

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and Orneby-size.
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protences of cure by inhaling vapors and nostrums have proven de coptive, and caused universal founds. I sak a personal interview with the efficient, and will give positive evidence that Neutre's Remediators from Plants do eradicate these diseases forcess. Explanatory Circa lar, one stamp. Advice grails. WILLIAM R. PRINCE, Finaning, N. Y. LAOS CURTAINS
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New-Dork Daily Tribune.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1866.

Advertisements for this week's issue of THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE most be banded in To Day.

morning an orticle upon Christmas Books, appear on the sixth page. The Notices of New Publications, containing this

The House yesterday somewhat heedlessly adopted a resolution commending "the tone of the national vôice in reference to the Republic of Mexico." Which voice is meant, and, if it be Mr. Seward's, which tone of the voice, the House omitted to specify.

A persistent effort is making to commit the House against the policy of contraction; thus far without success. Yesterday a resolution for a bill to prevent the further withdrawal of legal-tender currency was laid on the table-that is, killed-by 88 to 58. Will the pork-speculators and gold-gamblers take notice !

The emigration of colored people has been encouraged by various persons desirous of making money by a system of exportation as bad, perhaps, as the Coolie traffic. Mr. Sumner yesterday introduced a bill in the Senate to prevent this mischief, and providing a penalty for frands on emigrants.

If the intelligence from Mexico, received by way of Cinciunati, is to be credited, the mission of Mr. Campbell and Gen. Sherman is likely to be attended with no small difficulty and much unpleasantness. Maximilian's determination to remain in Mexico seems to have inspired the Imperialists with fresh

The Secretary of the Treasury, in reply to a diraction of the Senate, has furnished a letter from the Controller of the Currency, to the effect that the National Banks comply strictly with the law requiring them to make quarterly exhibits of their condition. The Controller suggests that the managers of the Clearing-Houses should be required to report weekly all banks that are deficient in their reserve of lawful money, and that the returns should be made monthly instead of quarterly. We believe that the change would be a benefit.

The Executive Committee of the Colored Soldiers and Sailors' National League announce, that there will be a Convention of Colored Veterans at Philadelphia, on the 8th of January, the object of which is to ecure equality before the law. All colored soldiers and sailors are invited to attend, and we shall expect an intelligent and influential assembly. The movement is highly opportune and welcome, and deserves the encouragement of every friend of impartial liberty.

We rejoiced over the passage of the Amendment to the Constitution abolishing Slavery, but the prohibition is one that has not escaped ovasion. Mr. Schenck offered a resolution in the House, yesterday, to inquire into the reported sale of a colored man at Annapolis, Md., of which we published the particulars recently. Mr. Stevens also declared that negroes were sold in Florida. The resolution was amended to direct the Judiciary Committee to report what legislation is necessary to protect loyal citizens in the South, and adopted.

The validity of military trials in loyal States, argued before the Supreme Court in the case of L. P. Milligan, who was condenned to death by a Military Commission in Indiana, has been judicially denied. The members of the Court agreed that Milligan should be discharged from military custody, and remanded to the Civil Court, and that Commissions in such cases have no right to try. From this last point Chief-Justice Chase and Associate-Judges Wayne, Miller and Swayne dissented, holding that Congress had the authority to legalize military trials when the Civil Courts are obstructed.

The rejection by inspectors of election of large numbers of votes for Judge Michael Connolly will be made the basis of a new contest for the Con rollership. In making this announcement, the Chairman of the Democratic Union Executive Committee presents a great number of facts bearing on the legal question at sane. He shows that the tickets were printed in the form which occasioned their rejection by advice of Corporation Counsel O'Gorman and District-Atrorney Hall. Judge Connolly was also assured by the head of the Bureau of Elections that the printed indorsement on the back of his tickets was safe and correct. The contest, which involved simply a point as to the proper indersement of the tickets, may, it is supposed, result in favor of the Republican candidate, Judge Kelley.

It is reported on good authority that the Austrian Government will refuse to yield to the demands made in the address of the Hungarian Diet. The address represents the views of the moderate Liberals, who follow the leadership of Deak, while the Radicals, who constitute more than two-fifths of the Lower House, desired to make a more emphatic opposition has an official duty in the premises. Has he dis-

the Radicals represent nearly the whole of the Magvar nationality. By refusing to grant the require ments of the address, the Austrian Government en ters once more into an open conflict with Hungary; a conflict which, under the circumstances in which the Empire finds itself, threatens the most serious conse-

THE POPE AND HIS TERRITORIES.

The oldest dynasty in the civilized world is just going out of existence. A line of sovereigns which has lasted for eleven centuries, which was already gray with the snows of a thousand years when the Manchoos founded the accient dynasty of China, and whose scepter had been transmitted through nearly a hundred successive hands when the imperial purple first fell upon the aboulders of a prince of the house of Hapsburg; which has survived assaults from without and revolutions from within; bas been trampled under the fast of conquerors, and has trodden upon the necks of applied kings; has been driven from its capital with outrage and insult, and has returned sgain and again to enforce obedience and awe from the proudest emperate of Christendom; this monarchy is now about to become extinct, and its one-hundred-and-sixtyfourth representative to renounce forever the temporal crown. Though Pius IX. may yet cling for a few uneasy days to the semblance of civil supremacy, there can be little doubt that the Popes will hereafter be known in history, as they were known during the early centuries, simply as spiritual pasters.

The history of the Papal power, from the times when the Romans, appending to their bishop for that protection against Barbarian enemies which their legitimate sovereigns, the Eastern emperors, were too weak or too indolent to give them, laid the foundation of the temporal independence of the States of the Church, down to the day when the French soldiers, who had so long supported the tottering pontifical throne, left the Romans free to take back the power which they had originally given, is a history more startling, and varied in its changes, and more dramatic in its incideuts, than that of any other monarchy in Europe. Now domineering over the whole civilized world, now reduced to the very humblest rank among independent sovereignties, the Papal States have presented a continually shifting scene of alternate magnificence and abasement. The triple crown has rested on the brows of great saints and of great sinners. Now it has surmounted a face furrowed with the lines of prayer and penitential vigils, now adorned a mail-clad form, less familiar with the sanctuary than the tented field. A Julius has aspired to rival the military prowess of the old Cresars, while a Leo has emulated the glories of the Augustan age. An Alexander Borgia has reveled in un peakable wickedness, and a Sixtus has taught a corrupt State and a demoralized clergy to tremble at the rigor of his reforming arm. A Hildsbrand has made the humiliation of emperors his lifelong study, while a Pius VI. and a Pius VII. have each in turn been dragged away into captivity by the

great conqueror of Europe. If the danger which now hangs over Pius IX. were of the same nature as the dangers which have hung over so many of his predecessors, we might admit that there was still some chance of his retaining the scepter. Many a Pope has been in sad straits, and has got out of them safe and sound. But in former times it used to be the ambition and avarice of rival monarchs which threatened the possessions of the Holy See: now, it is the logic of inevitable progress, the natural sequence of the change which has taken place all through society. The world has made up its mind that a crown and a mitre ought not to be worn on the same head; that a people ought not to be burdened with a Government which they hate; and which stands in the way of their national happiness and development. It would be as unreasonable to expect the Pope's subjects to live much longer under the rule of an ecclesiastic, as to require the British Government to enforce all the customs of feudalism, or the new Knight's of the Atlantic Cable to celebrate

their promotion by a gorgeous tournament. We are far from believing, however, that the downfall of the Papal civil power is to be the downfall of the Roman Catholic religion. On the contrary, we have little doubt that out of her worldly losses the Church will reap spiritual profit. She has never been so glorious as when she gathered together her children in the darkness of the Catacombs, gave up her ministers to be scourged, and burned, and torn by wild beasts, labored in poverty and disgrace, and ated the Divine Master who was despised of men and had not where to lay his head. She is nowhere so prosperous to-day as in our own country, where the State gives her no help but an equal and just toleration. There is a contamination in the atmosphere of courts which always affects religion, and the corruption of politics spreads itself even to a State Church. Relieved from the incubus of an effete and odious political system, the Roman Catholic Church may be again in the future, as she has sometimes been in the past, a leader and guide of the peoples in some of their noblest aspirations.

PERNANDO WOOD AGAIN.

Another bar to the criminal extravagance of the Common Council has been placed by the injunction of Judge Barnard restraining the City Government from completing the lease of Fernando Wood's rooms in Nassau-st. The facts set forth in Mr. Christopher Pullman's affidavit are not unknown to the public. to 1866 Mr. Wood had been fortunate enough to rent | The gallant Members of Congress, tenderly anxious for certain rooms to the use of the City, for the large sum of \$8,200 per annum, of which those hired for the Corporation Counsel cost \$5,000. These were never occupied, and, with the sanction of the City, other rooms were leased during the three years for that purpose, for which an annual payment of \$11,000 was made. In other words \$16,000 yearly, or \$48,000 for the term, have been paid by the people for accommodations, and \$15,000 for empty rooms. Both the buildings are, we are informed, taxed upon a valuation of but \$55,000. This is bad enough. But the Common Council last December excelled itself, in renewing the lease of Mr. Wood's rooms for a period of ten years, and agreeing to pay for them at the yearly rate of \$18.-000. This includes \$8,000 for the rooms for the Corporation Counsel, which he has not used for three years, and as Mr. Pullman says, will never use, as they are notoriously unfit for the purpose for which

they are bired. It is almost useless to comment upon this transaction, yet we again refer to it as evidence of the utter indifference of the Common Council to even the ordirespectful to tax-payers, and has the affectation of a blush on its cheek, but this is brazen. The City Govthe same building. We need not examine the other features of the case. This is enough. The insolence sussions? This, if so, may prove the softness of his of office can scarcely go further.

Judge Barnard, with these facts before him, could not have honestly refused the injunction; yet we are glad to find him so prompt in the discharge of his no matter how fair the check down which it duty. The bargain is stopped, at least for the present. | may run its crystalline course. The Secretary should But what has Mr. O'Gorman to say? What part has calmly consider all the compensations of the situation. he taken in the defense of the treasury against these men who form a ring around it like highwaymen, and | nate fate, which he cannot possibly be simple enough utter the perpetual cry of "Stand and deliver!" He to think of attempting to avoid-and will it not be to the Government. Combined, the Deak party and charged it? He was elected as a Reform candidate. I than by rough and boarded man-by ladies redo-

Has he fulfilled the expectations of those who phose;

IN SIXTY DAYS IT MAY BE TOO LATE. We continue to receive evidences of the imperiled condition of the Wool Manufacture of our entire country. In a letter from Franklin, Essex County,

M. J., dated Dec. 4, the writer says:

"I am quit largely engaged in manufacturing weelen goods in this State and in the State of New-York, and well know the condition of the Woolen Inferest of our country this day. It is estremely precurious. I tell you that unless Congress relies as in immediately, there will be unfold suffering. Manufacturers will be urlend, and operatives have to begin for bread. What we want is help—help now. Sixty days from this time, it may be too late to do us any good.

"The Tariff Bill now prealing should become a law, and when it becomes a law, I want to see its provisions housesty on force." We are now cheated out of the little incidental protection the existing Tariff should afterd us, by fraudulent invoices and undervaluation. I emit yesterday, heard of a case of heavy, line Austrian cloths invoiced at \$1.50 a yard, sold in New York by the importers at \$5 a yard! The importations are really user than double, yes, more than trolle, what the Treasury Intermediat indicate.

The Secretary of the Treasury confesses in his annual Report that, on account of "a systematic undervaluation of foreign merchandise imported into the United States," &c., "twenty per cent at least should be added to the imports, which would make the balance for the past year against the United States nearly \$100,000,000.

From the evidence we last week published, this then is the case: The Woolen manufacturers of this country with aggregated capitals amounting to \$59,000,000-giving employment to 80,000 male and female operatives-sustaining with wages directly and indirectly 400,000 persons-doubling and trebling the value of agricultural land and of farm products in circles of from 20 to 50 miles diameter around each and all of them-furnishing freight to railroads, canals and steam vessels-giving infinite business to machine shops, founderies, mechanics, merchants, and agents-this immense industrial interest is in immme diate danger of being destroyed by foreign imports tions. Whether this destruction of a most important element of national life shall be permitted, is a question which it should be deemed a crime to raise. To permit it would be a wickedness and a reckless madness that could only find a parallel in the deliberate outting of the dykes of Holland, and letting the sea whelm in, and sweep away the culture and wealth which centuries of protected labor have slowly built up.

The concurrent statement of the American Woolen Manufacturers is that their business must in evitably and speedily perish if the House Tariff Bill, or a bill like it in principle and equivalent to it in protection, is not taken up by the Senate and made the law of the land. The political reconstruction of the country has consumed the time and occupied the ssions of Congress and the people for 18 months continuously. Will not Congress give 18 days to the salvation of one of the country's most important material interests !

GUILLOTINING THE LADIES. If women for the present are debarred the pleasures and the privileges of the Elective Franchise, they

may consider it as a compensation that they are

mostly spared the doubts and disappointments of of-

fice-seeking, and the uncertainty of that kind of pub-

lic position of which the pangs ara-greater than the

perquisites. We were glad, in view of the number-

less difficulties which women in pursuit of an independent livelihood must encounter, that room was made and work found for them in the Treasury De partment; but the old original curse seems to stick even to their place-holding, for Mr. Secretary Mc-Culloch, it is rumored, is thinking of dismissing all hi skirted assistants, not, as we understand it, out of a deficient and lukewarm gallantry, not be cause the women clerks do not do their business well, but because our financial Jupiter is continually bothered in his serene mind by the" importunities of Members of Congress seeking positions for their female friends." It is moreover stated that the patience of the Secretary of the Interior has given out altogether, and that he has already discharged nearly all his elerkly ladies. There has not been such a time since Eve was marched out of the Garden of Eden-but en she had a companion in her misfortune to console her. Fendalism was not then invented. If it had been, we are by no means certain that Adam would not have been left in Paradise and Eve sent to a lonesome widowhood in the wilderness-an arrangement to which it is possible that Adam, who was a selfish fellow, would not have objected. But inasmuch as they were joined in the Fall, and the woe of work fell equally upon both, it does seem hard that dam should get two loaves of bread for the sweat of his brow and Eve only one-such, if we may credit the present philosophic custodians of "woman's sphere," having been the primeval rule of distribution. as it unfortunately has been the rule ever since. We fear that man, with all his boasted superiority, is essentially an unjust animal, at least as a member of the mass. Tom, who is in love, may be generous, but that may be selfishness; Dick, who is proud of his wife, may pay her milliner's vill without a growl, and also without any great selfabnegation; Harry may be full of love and reverence and all that sort of thing, for his old grandmother, his maiden aunt, or his pretty cousin; but Tom, Dick, and Harry, acting in a political partnership, in mere mat-ters of the world, agree in striking the whole sex out of the account, having a dim notion that agitation for women's rights is a kind of destructive radicalism the success of which would turn the universe topsyturvy. We wouldn't for the world charge any such confusion of right and wrong upon so great a man as and though more enormous swindles have been the Secretary of the Treasury. We presume that he exposed, we doubt if even the records of the is simply bothered. Too much ciphering may have worst municipality in the world present any made him nervous. The billions in the sum-total of official robbery more audacious than this. From 1863 | the National debt may be too much for his equanimity. interesting young gentlewomen, may bore him within half an inch of his valuable existence, and seriously diminish his numerical capacity. But still, not being a Secretary of the Treasury, our vision is limited, and we cannot for the life of us see why a great many clerks should be turned out because a still larger num ber desire to get in. Possession, which is nine points of law, happens in this case to be nine points of equity, also. It isn't Miss Mary's fault if the Hon, Mr. Buttonhole is importunate to have Miss Jane appointed to something easy and profitable; and why should Miss Smith, who does her work well, be made to atone for the transgressions of loafers and lobby-members who, for love or money, annoy the great man by pressing the claims of their favorites or their fair clients? Moreover, as the result of our limited observation, we must declare that office-seeking is not particularly a female weakness. We have known more than one most undoubted male engaged pressingly, not to say passionately, in the business, making morning calls upon Secretaries in their beds, waylaying them in the public streets, intercepting them at their office-doors, devising stratagems to nary decencies of fraud. Private bargaining is at least | effect an entrance into their bolted, barred, and double-locked sanctums, and following them like their own shadows from the rising of the sun until ernment openly hires rooms it does not want and the going down of the same. Why should there be a cannot use, in order to give Mr. Wood the handsome | milder policy for the tough than the tender? Why income of \$30,000 in the next 10 years, exclusive of should Mr. McCulloch be less tolerant of the teasing an additional exorbitant rent of \$100,000 for rooms in of the fairer sex? Is it because he can less easily resist their winning ways and their more emollient per-

nature; but a public officer should be a hard old

Roman, panoplied against sighs, and not to be turned

from his purpose by the rolling river of the eye,

Bored by place-hunters he must be-it is his predesti-

better to be plagued by soft and blooming woman

lent of Lubin's extracts than by men breathing the odor of the Washington cin-mills! For the place of every damsel brought screaming or solding to the block, ten male applicants will sue and supplicate with stronger lungs, and each with a Memiber of Congress to back him. We think Mr. Secretary McCollock had better leave well enough alone,

FINE ARTS. PHOTOSCULPTURS

photographers, who, about a year ago, first acquainted us with be porcelain photograph, have now, at great expense, made a new bid for fortune in the introduction to our public of the re-cent French invention, "Photosculpture." As their work room is nearly completed, and everything necessary to the success of the undertaking is in readiness, it cannot be many days before we shall have statuettes, busts, and medallions of our own eltiens placed before us, in addition to those admirable ones of From a mon and women which have been and over to the American purchasers of the patent right as samples of what can be ecomptished by this ingenious invention, and we propose, herefore, to tell our readers something about the process by which they are produced. Photosculpture, as may be easily in erred is the art of bringing photography to the aid of sculp are, and is the invention of a Mr. Willeane of Paris, who has racticed it successfully in that capital since 1863, and who has acceptly sold the right for Eagland to a company in London, for a fabulous sum. And, no wonder, for the invention is so useful that every one who can afford it is availing himself of it, and thing but their pecessarily high price will prevent these little statues from becoming as common as the ordinary visiting-eard photograph. It seems to have been prophesied, as one may say, in the storeoscope; but, although that produced coundness to the eye, it required a quick wit, and perhaps the aggestion of a happy accident to suggest the method of accomplishing roundness to the touch, and that quick wit eader go with us to Messrs. Huston & Kurz's work-room and a to explain what we find there. Mounting to the very op of the building we find the carpenters and painters busy as es in putting the finishing touches to a large room having 24 des, and lighted by a roof composed entirely of glass. like the roof of a green-house. In the exact middle of the room is a small circular platform, which can be raised or lowered at casure, to bring the center of the subject, whether sitting or tanding, an adult or child, opposite the center of the camera. In the middle of each of the 24 sides of the chamber is a camera, e same as that ordinarily used by photographers, and the wers of the whole 24 are so arranged with cords and pulleys not they can be opened and shut with clock-work simultaneon ss. If the reader will now place himself on the platform and

sume any attitude he may choose, either standing or sitting, t a given signal the 24 camera covers will fly open, 24 separate actures of his person—showing it on all sides, as to one walk-neg round him—will be taken on as many negative plates pre-ared in the usual way; at another signal the 24 covers will or as simultaneously as they opened, and so far as he is conerned, the matter is culed. The photographers are now in consistent of 94 negatives which when looked at together, tro as we have said, a complete picture of his entire person, a complete series from the full face round to the full face again with every fold in the dress from call to foot, and it is easy to see that if a point of connection can be found by which all these twenty-four pictures can be brought in one and transferred to clay, nothing will be easier than to secure a statue of bimself with a likeness as accurate on could be produced by the photograph. It is this point of con-nection between the picture and the clay which in reality constitutes Mr. Willeme's invention, and it is equally simple and ingenious. The mass of clay which is to be converted into a statue is divided longitudinally by lines drawn on its surface into twenty four sections, each corresponding by number to one of the twenty four negatives. These negatives, having been meanwhile reproduced of a greatly magnified size, No. 1 let us ay is set up before the section answering to it, and the pantograph is brought into operation. The reader does not know what his instrument is, perhaps (Well, for all its high-sounding name which, by the way, has the distinction of being spelled in name which, by the way, has the distinction to an agreement three different ways, the pantograph is a simple thing enough, being nothing, in fact, but a rod suspended in a frame with one end pointed and the other containing either a pencil or a scraper, according as it is to be used for drawing on paper or working on

aly novelty in this case is in its application. Its use is, to make a copy of a drawing or a statue that shall exactly reproduce the original model in any required size, although it is generally used for reductions. The beautiful small copies of the Venus of Milo—one three feet, the other a foot high for sale in the statuaries' shops, are made by the cantograph, and in Paris all the most famous antiques have en reproduced by it with the same fidelity. The process is simple. One end of the rod is applied to the surface of the istinal statue, while the other end scrapes off the surface of The copy thus made is, of course, mathematically exact, and he same process being followed with each of the twenty-four otographs, a similar result follows; for, of course, it makes no difference whether the end of the pantograph traces the profile of a picture or a statue, if there be only profiles enough, the day must finally receive them all, and the result be roundness

So far, all in the process is mechanical, and nothing is gained for art by Mr. Willeme's ingenious invention. But in reality, the process is only partially completed when the pantograph's work is ended. It is necessary that the clay be now submitted to the hands of an artist, a sculptor, who shall carefully go over finish of its details. When this has been well done, the result is a statue whose life and grace are in proportion to the natural perception and technical ability of the artist. The different exmoles of Mr. Willeme's manufacture, which have been sent over to Messrs, Huston & Kurz, and which can be seen at their rooms, will make this very plain. Compare this bust in baked clay, for instance, with this small statue of Disderi, the wellknown photographer. Both are mathematically exact copies of their subjects, but the one has been worked upon, after the mechanical process was finished by the hand of some accomplished rtist, who has so touched it with his own spirit and skill that all trace of its mechanical origin has entirely disuppeared. The other, on the contrary, although a better bust, and probably a setter portrail than could be made by many professed sculptors, a more mechanical than artistic, as will be most easily seen serhaps by comparing the treatment of the hair with

ast of the same feature in the statue of Disderi. Many persons, on seeing these little statues, so full of life and character, will exclaim. "This will put an end to sculpture," as others said, when the first photographs were made, "This will others said, when the first photographs were made. "This will be the death of portrait painting!" But, in reality, there is nothing to fear. It may, indeed, throw many bad scalptors out of work, but this will be no matter of regret; and, beside, on work, our will find employment and a needed training in working upon these very figures. Just as the good results of shotography are beginning to be seen in the demand the public makes on the artists for more patient study and more careful work, so that a new school of painting-a nineteenth century chool-is being built up on broad and sure foundations, that will resemble no pre-lecessor; so will this new device of photoculpture accustom the popular eye to natural case of attitude. and anatomical accuracy, and truth of drapery and will give us new standard by which to judge the work of future sculptors. And the true sculptor, the man of genius, the creative when such an one shall be born in America, will find work enough ought, will, at least have been educated, by the perfection of these very mechanical arts, to appreciate his technical skill. these very mechanical arts to appreciate his technical same. However, we hold it useless to berrow trouble in view of the possible harm that may follow from the introduction of an incention which is sure to become as firmly seated in its popularity as is the photograph. It may possibly be abused by charlatans, elthough it is in me such danger in the hands of Mesars. Huston & Kurz, who are too inteligent to force it formed that the property of the property but art is not so vulnerable that sine frembles at every new invention. She can adapt herself to every age, and to all varieties of circumstance. Rather we believe that semiptaire—long a sickly growth, the world we believe that soultained and varieties of circumstance. Eather over-will take new tile from this invention which, by seattering its beautiful fruits freely through the whole community, will excite a love for the art in its higher fields that in turn may breed a man to gratify the new desire.

THE SOUTHERN STATES.

VIRGINIA.

THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT TO MEET TO-DAY THE LEGISLATURE TO ADJOURN ON THURSDAY. TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

RIGHMOND, Dec. 17 .- The United States District Court will meet in Norfolk to-morrow, Judge Underwood presiding. The bill to repeal the Usury laws is now in committee, but will not be acted on before the adjournment of the Legislature, which will take place on Thursday. The case of Dr. Watson will be heard before a Military Commission on Wednesday. SOUTH CAROLINA

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 17.—The Legislature has passed resolutions expressive of their sympathy for Jeffeeson Davis in his confluement. LOUISIANA.

New-Orleans, Dec. 17.—A committee of gentlemen, compersing some of the leading and most respectable citiceas, has been appointed to wait on the Congressional
Investigating Committee of the New-Orleans riots, on
their arrival here, for the purpose of bringing before them

their arrival nets for the purpose important testimony.

The cotton crop of Northern Louisians is reported all gathered and in process of gunning. Planters are desirests of withholding it from market, on account of the low prices prevailing; but high water and low ourses tend to immediate altimuch.

MUSIC. Page and

STALIAN OF HEA-WINTER GARDES. Herold's popular opera, Zampa, was produced at Winter Garden last evening before a large and fashionable house, considering the stormy weather and terrible state of the

Mr. Maretsek has put the opera on the stage in as brilliant a feera Huston & Kurg, two enterprising young

Mr. Maretsch has put the opers on the stare is as brilliant a manner as the means at his disposal would admit. All that he controlled was of the finest description, the co-tinues and appointments being both magnificent and cookly, and the stars being well dreased both as to numbers and inbluous. We have rarely seen an opers more beautifully costumed.

The performance was highly antisfactory for a first might much of the music being well some and included. The smemble pieces though evidently carefully studied, were a hits smarching and needed just this one public relatural to cive the straight of the vocal and dramatic effects. The occalestrate do by Mr. Garl Bergmann, was excellent throughout; the delicate and melodious orchestration of Herold was rendered with additionate, and with careful coloring.

The artists, Minc. Poch, Minc. Testa, Signori Mancelchi. Testa Brillin, and Romeon; were overganious to win assections.

The artists, Mus. Poch. Mine. Testa. Signori Marzelegi, Testa Bellini, and Roncom, rerecoverancious to win associate but they did well under the circumstences. Mazzelegi male two or three paleable into and Poch and Lesta in their due is the second act deserved the warm applaise they received. The concerted masic is difficult but was well given and with assuredly go like clock work on the second impresentation. Roncom and Bolini were very assuring, but overacted their wars associated. Darcis somewhat.

Zampa will be repeated on Wednesday evening: and will,
we are astraited, make a musical success.

"Crispino" will be given with its magaineent cast at the
Brookryn Academy of Music this evening, and "Zampa on
Thursday evening.

THE DRAMA. BARNUM'S MUSEUM.

Barnum's Museum is as attractive as ever. Thousands of people daily end nightly throng its various de partments, and, we have no doubt, go away delighted with the

SUPREME COURT DECISION.

THE VALIDITY OF MILITARY TRIALS IN LOYAL STATES.

Washington, Dec. 17.—It will be recollected that the Supreme Court of the United States, at its former term, announced its decision in the case exparte of L. P. Milligan declaring the illegality of his trial for alleged conspiracy, before a Milliary Commission in Indiana, and it effect ordering his discharge from prison, he having been convicted and condemned to the punishment of death. To-day Associate Justice Dr vis read an elaborate opinion in this case.

convicted and condemned to the punishment of death. To-day Associate Justice Divis reed an elaborate opinion in this case.

8. The document refers to the importance of observing the constitutional guarantees for the protection of the citizen in his person and property. The experience of our past history, showed the wisdom of the framers of the Constitution in constructing it, to be alike efficient in war, as in peace, as was shown in the civil contest through which we are just passing. The powers of the Constitution should not be strained to sait emergencies, for on its maintenance in all its integrity depended our liberties, and free government not only in the present but for all time to come. The case being before the United States Supreme Control certificate of a division of opinion of the two Judges of the United States Circuit Court for Indiana, the former maintains that the matter was properly before it. The fact that the bench were divided could not operate to the prejude of the complainant nor deprive him of his right of appeal to the civil tribunals under the card of March, 1883. Although the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus had been suspended, his right under the Constitution and law still remained. He was a citizen of Indiana, and had nover been in the land or naval service or in the active milltin. It was true a conspiracy existed in Indiana when the defendant was accused of participating in it, but according to the civil court. The Circuit Court of Indiana was open and unobstructed. The Court under the law could have punished such crimes, and there was no fear of an interruption of process. There were troops in Indiana, but the State was not the scene of war. The troops were to be employed in the event of invasion, or sent to operate where military necessity night require. Monatter how guilty Militars van then set the scene of war. The troops were to be employed in the event of invasion, or sent to operate where military necessity night require. Monatter how guilty Military Considers in the M

is receive from anticory and the Court give an affirmative and the members of the Court give an affirmative and wer, and also to the second question presented, namely lought he Court to issue a writ of habeas corpus and order his recease? And they say no to the third question: Had the Military Commission the legal right to try him. The opinion receive the court of th

views the subject of martial law and condemns its accrease in cases where the Civil Courts are open and process is unobstructed.

Chief-Justice Chase, for himself and associates, Wayne, Swayne and Miller, read a dissenting opinion rolative to the third point, namely: Military tribunals, taking the ground that they may be ordered by Congressional authority in cases where the civil courts are obstructed, in districts where military operations are in progress. For, tanately, in Indiana the judges were loyal together with the great mass of the people, but if might happen that a disloyal jediciary might impede the course of justice. Hence there should be the means of affording protection by the military power. The guit of the defendant had nothing to do with the present decision, which has reference to the legality of the military commission which tried the case of Milligan. The dissenting judges agreed with the mijority of the Court that Congress did not confer in this case the power to try the accused by such a commission, but had made provision for the determination of the question before the Civil Courts. It will be recollected that the case of Bowles and Hersey were analagous to that of Milligan, and that the parties were roleased from prison consequent upon the decision of the Supreme Court. The counsel in these cases were for the petitioners Judge McDonald, General Garfield, and Dudley D. Field, and for the other side Attorney. General Speed, Mr. Staubury, and Gen. Butler. No acter were permitted to be taken by reportors in court, but the above, it is believed, gives the general points of the decision. The court-room was crowded with members of the bar, including a number from various States and members do both houses of Congress. It is understood that the opinions delivered to-day are to be printed in pampliet form for public information. public information.

THE FAILURE OF THE UPPER CANADA BANK.

THE FAILURE OF THE UPPER CANADA BANK.

BY TRESPARY TO THE TRIBURE.

TORONTO, Due 17.—A bill has been filed in the Court of Chaucety against the Cashier and Directors of the Bank of Upper Canada. The bill sets forth that, contrary to the provision in the Bank charter, which stipulates that the Bank shalt not directly or indirectly hold shares of the capital stock, Robert Cassels, Cashier, with the knowledge and approbation of the Directors, caused money and effects belonging to the Bank to be expended in the purchase of shares in the capital stock to the amount of \$40,000, which shares were transferred to the Solicitor of the Bank to be held by him as Trustee for the Bank, and that the assets of the Bank have been materially reduced by this filegal misappropriation, and the liability of stockholders increased in proportion. The bill prays that an account be taken of all sums so expended, and that the Directors be held personally liable to stockholders and ordered to repay the money so appropriated. sonally liable to stock money so appropriated.

THE SALE OF TAMMANY HALL.—Last evening a meeting was held of the Tangmany Society, at the Hall cornes of Frankfort and Nassan-sta, the noof worthy Grand Suchem. John T. Hoffman, in the chair, and Wilson Small acting as Socretary. Since the defeat of Hoffman as the gabermatorial candidate in this State, and the consequent demoralization of the Tammany Indians, the respectable leaders of Tammany have deemed it necessary to change their states and a movement is now on fost to ous the roughs from the creativation and place decent men on the tioneral Committee. To de this was necessary to remove the headquarters of the Democracy from the sleams of the Fourith Ward to a situation where a Democrat with a decest cost might enter without shome. Accordingly, the head centers and suchems have been laying pipes for the last two or three weeks to remove the banaquarters up town, and before doing so it was necessary to sell the old building. But the roughs opposed this, Several of the General Committee in broadcloft suits advocated a location ecuper of Twonty-thirds and Fourth-are. It was intended by these persons that the property of this place should be purchased by the Tammany Society, and the low frame building, now covering the ground pulled down for the purpose of securing, a splendful hall with as ball room, and spacious stores boundth. This would produce a large rental to the Society. But the Hayor did not like the idea of being in such close vicinage to the Academy of Design, and at the meeting last night this beautiful, and scheme was demoisteed. A resolution was offered by Sheriff John Kelly, in behalf of the Council and Sachema, that the libil be sold at sub-lic auction, and the proceeds devoted to the execution of a lew building—up town as a headquarters for the Democracy. A beautiful dieplay of spering was item touchasted to the assembled wisdom of Tammany Hall Democracy for the tert time honored base of operations—the Fourth Ward. Several individuals habe the audacity to assert that the tiths of the Tammany Fa THE SALE OF TAMMANY HALL .- Last evening a

A MEMBER OF THE NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATORS SEN-A MEMBER OF THE NEW JERSEY LEGISLATORE SEN-TENCED TO THE STATE PHISON.—Charles Hab, a Democratic neumber of the last New-Jersey Logislature from Hudson County, was yesterday sontenoed, in the Mercer County Court to hard layer in the State Prison for one sear, and to be forever after disqualified from solding any office of profit or tryst in the State Chief lustice Becaley, in delivering the #,5mtence, was very sever pon logislative bribery. In the forenoon, previous to the de-versy of the sentence, the Supperse Court denied Bal's applica-ion for a new trial. But is a rasident of West Hoboken fra-fatch hosality he was elected a member of the Legislature.